NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

New York, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

THE WHELY HE ALD for the present week, in addition to the details of the surrender of Lee, will give f li a counts of the Assass nation and Death of President Lin cole and of the Murderous Assault on Secretary Seward, accompanied with the interesting incidents attendant of raful event, and of the deep indignation of the people throughout the country, with des riptions of the supposed assassins. Agents, in order to be supplied, are send in their orders before twelve o'clock

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

There will also be religious services, commencing about & Cheesbrough, was locked up, in default of one thousa

will arrive in this city at ten o'clock on next Monday Interment at Springfield, Illinois

on who attempted to take the lives of Sec. retary Seward and his sons, was arrested near Washing

sident, and a considerable party of his fellow con state that Booth's capture was last night hourly ex

complicity with the plotters against, the life of the Presi but whose name is for the present withheld, wa rested in that city yesterday and locked up for furthe

Seward were both considered to be still gradu

Illinois. In response to an address from these gentle tion that traitors to the covernment should receive the fullest measure of punishment, and to some extent fore-

General Sherman's army entered Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, on last Thursday, meeting with very alight opposition. The rebel General Johnston reboro, at which place he was when last heard He had not yet surrendered to General ties in Washington have intelligence that a meeting of the two commanders was to take place at Chapel Hill. N. C.

There was a report in Newbern on last Saturday that dent was at Macon, Georgia, on the 19th inst. This may

R. C., on the Rosnoke river, being apparently convinced sponse to a visiting detachment of citizens or that they have no further use for such an institution. A ram and a guahoat in process of building shared in the We trust, therefore, that President Johnson

Spanish Fort over five hundred prisoners and thirty guns were captured, and in the Blakeley fortifications twentyfour hundred prisoners and twenty guns.

We publish this morning official and unofficial details at the United States. of most important work in the closing operations against . The time has fully come for such a proclamathe rebellion recently effected in Virginia and North Car. clina by the national forces under General Storeman. Lee's army, the capture, dispersion or surren-General Stoneman left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of last month, moving through Southwestern Vir. Davis became simply a question of a few days swered. The assassin apported and performed finia and into Northwest rn North Carolina, destroying or weeks. Now, with the forces of Dick Taylor along his route bridger and many miles of railroad, epturing many rebels and large quantities of sucoles the up and scattered to the winds: with Mobile, the linear rection, it was singularly appropriate that and the soldiers to fight. Let the revenge fall

Mobile paper of the 4th inst., fully confirming previous

THE LEGISLATURE.

ate met vesterday, and, after adopting a res ation that each member and officer of the Senate wer the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days, adjourned until noon to-day.

In the Assembly the Governor's private sec sented a number of vetoes, including those of the Fa Mathew Total Abstinence Society of New York; the Youn Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Mutual Bene Society, No. 1: also the bill to increase the fares on sire railroads in Eric, Albany and Rensselaer counties.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Persia, from Queenstown on the 9th

Henrietta Tiest, a German girl, charged with steali various articles, valued at six hundred dollars, and Ernest Argentier, suspected of stealing three hundre dollars from his roommate, at No. 11 Walker street, were both yesterday locked up in the Tombs for trial.

terday of persons charged with using treasonable lan guage while speaking of the recent murder of Presiden dollars bail; Martin Boker, a German, was required havior, and Thomas J. Adams and William C. Carnle

A fire occurred yesterday forenoon in the building 276 South street, extending through to Water street, and adjoining the buildings in which the extensive fire of last Sunday took place. It is estimated that property t

John Page, who died from the effects of a blow in flicted on his head with a cart rung by an unknown man on the afternoon of the 28th ult., at the corner of

the adjacent islands, in Canada East, was much greate than at first reported. Fully fifty persons were carri nouses were knocked down by the force of the wind an

rginia on the 17th inst., by which thirteen or four out it rallied late in the afternoon. Governm

rm. Gold opened at 1461 and closed at 147%. Very little business was done yesterday in any department, and it was evident that scarcely anything will be ate President and in observance of Thursday as a fa lower. Corn and oats were quiet but steady. with a limited inquiry. Freights were dull, and was 2c. higher, but quiet.

With a more liberal supply and a less active der the beef cattle market ruled heavy this week, and prices were considerably lower—say 2c. a 3c. per pound. The market opened 1c. lower, but fell of another cent, and finally another, making the declin out 3c. Prices varied from 15c. to 20c. a 24c. Cows and yeals were about the same. Sheep and lambs were c. a 116c. lower, and slow of sale. Hogs were higher, varying from 12%c. to 13%c. a 14c., but closed heavy The total receipts were 5,130 beeves, 124 cows, 1,970 reals, 7,679 sheep and lambs, and 2,000 hogs.

The Extinction of the Rebellion-A Proc

pected. The people of the United States, in their reat bereavement, are anxious to hear the olce of their new President. They expect to 1798. Jefferson took hold of it; but, as we hear from him, and it is eminently appropriate have previously proven, he owed his election that he should gratify their wishes, in view of to a combination of causes with which this doc-our recent glorious victories, which have lite-trine had little or nothing to do. So soon as rally extinguished the rebellion, and in view he was elected he forgot all about State rights, of the heavy national calamity, which has so which were next heard of in the treasonable, suddenly advanced Mr. Johnson to the head of blue-light, Hartford Convention. That move-the government. We have no doubt that, with ment failed, and the State rights doctrine was the consummation of the services immediately then transferred from the extremists of Hartdue to the memory of the dead, the duties de-ford to the extremists of South Carolina, who volving upon our living President, with his used it to justify nullification. Again crushed had been recently with Johnston's army. In yesterday's formal establishment in the White House, will require him to speak to a compli- North, and was seized upon by the opponents mentary popular call; but the extraor of the Fugitive Slave law. In course of time it dinary circumstances of his promotion, travelled South again, and gradually developed and the great importance of the questions upon sitself, first into secession, then into insurrection, to the issuing of his proclamation at Danville, Va., on which he is called to act, suggest a more delibe- and finally into assassination. he 5th inst. rate and formal mode of communication with The rebeis have festroyed their navy yard at Halifas, the people at large than a conventional re-

will at an early day issue a formal proclama- and property were stolen by the seceders tion to the country, embracing the glorious upon the plea of State rights. By virtue work accomplished in the armed subjugation of the same doctrine Fort Sumter was of the rebeliion, and the great work which has fired upon and civil war inaugurated. fallen into his hands of the reconstruction of the rebellious States. In this connection an official declaration from the President, discriminating between the elemency which will be shown to the deluded and helpless masses of bile; but we have both official and unofficial the South, rescued from the service of treason, and the responsible traitors by whom they have been so cruelly tortured, impoverished and betrayed, would do a world of good in ridding the land of the rebel leaders and in bringing their repentant followers to a graceful and cordial submission to the sovereign authority of

tion. With the capitulation and dissolution of der of all the remaining armed forces of Jeff.

will cease. The robellious States are disarmed, the war and its business of destruction come to an end, and peace and its great offices of reconstruction are at hand. The proclamation, therefore, which in the last public speech of President Lincoln was strongly foreshadowed, should be the initial landmark of President Johnson's administration.

The Great Funeral To-Day-Its Univer

This day, as the public are aware, is set apart for the funeral of the late President of the United States. At noon the last impressive services for the dead will be performed in the great reception room of the Executive Manion at Washington, and at two o'clock precisely all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln will be carried thence in sorrowful procession on its way to Christian sepulture with the ashes of his ancestors. At that moment the grief of the nation will be supreme, and the sympathetic bereavement of the millions who mourn the loss of that good and noble patriot be more than ever severely felt.

order decreed by the authorities, will be made quiet, felt towards him a sentiment scarcely less known to the people by the tolling of bells and the booming of minute guns from the forts and ships-of-war. During the burial service at the capital similar devotional exercises will be held in all the churches of every denomination throughout the country. Such is the request of the acting Secretary of State, and here is no doubt that wherever the order has been published it will be adopted. The accounts which we receive from other cities state that in all of them the most extensive preparations have been made for co-operation in he solema celebration. The same tidings reach us from every town, village and hamlet The popular feeling has everywhere been manifested, as it is in New York, by "the trappings and the suits of wo." Houses, churches, public buildings and institutions are in every place draped in mourning. Such a general and sponaneous concurrence in public sentiment has never before been seen, and it is therefore certain that the funeral will be the most extensive and universally observed of any event of the

kind that is known in our history. In paying this last sad tribute of affection and stice to the memory of good Abraham Lincoln, the American people are weaving wreaths of honor for themselves and their posterity. Green are the laurels and the willows that lroop around the tomb of the "Father of the country," planted there by the hands of faithful men who have long since been gathered to their rest; but their grateful sons, for all comng time, shall with their tears "keep his menory green." So, too, with the great successo Washington, whose bones are to be carried o their burial to-day. The sorrow, the lamen ation and the heartfelt grief of the people this day will be but the auspicious forerunner of the distinctive honor which history, in its impartial course, hereafter will accord to his memory. He has been true and faithful to the republic in his life; let all good men and true unite in

amenting and honoring him in his death. The State Rights Doctrine Developed-Secossion, Insurrection, Assassination. The pernicious doctrine of State rights has een at the bottom of most of the evils which have afflicted this country. Always the docrine of a minority, it has never been used except to the detriment of the nation. The maprity of our people have consistently distrusted t, and could never be induced to accept it as egitimate. Behind it the internal enemies of this government have found a convenient amscade from which to direct their attacks. Traitors of all sorts have employed it as a serviceable pretext. Like General Lec, they have for their disloyalty to the governent. In this war the doctrine of State rights

has been fully developed, and we see that it means secession, insurrection and assassination. The State rights doctrine originated in the first constitutional conventions. There it was avowed as the individual opinion of a few men who tried to prevent the adoption of the present constitution. These expressions of individual opinion, which did not receive the endorsement of the majority, nevertheless became part of the proceedings of the conventions in the ecords, and thus a mere opinion was raised o the dignity of a doctrine. The constitution being adopted, the State rights doctrine was next asserted in the Kentucky resolutions of out by Jackson, the doctrine came back to the

South Carolina seceded from the Union upon the State rights doctrine. The other slave States followed to protect her in the enjoyment of that doctrine. Our forts, arsenals, custom houses and other national buildings When national troops were sent to repossess these forts and places, the State rights doc-trine was employed to justify the murder of our soldiers. Thousands of lives have since been sacrificed, and the Southerners have only had the same flimsy justification. Yet when the seceded States formed a confederacy and adopted a constitution which recognized this doctrine, they soon discovered that it was impracticable, and Jeff. Davis was among the first to trample it under foot. Nevertheless, the rebei press and the rebel sympathizers at the North did not desert it. In the name of his bloody work. And as the doctrine of State

the villain who completed the development of ina, which he occupied after a short resistance. Here islon, and with the army of Joe Johnston surren- the doctrine by assassination should avow himdered, or at the point of an inevitable surren self a State rights man, in the very act of the der, resistance to the armed forces of the Union murder, by shorting "Sic semper tyrannis"-the State motto of the commonwealth of Virginia. Mr. Lincoln's Death-The Stability of Our

Government. Secretary McCulloch has written the follow ng letter to a gentleman of this city;-

Washington, April 16, 186: My Dear Sir.—You will perceive that the new admit Very truly, yours,

No blow aimed at the life of any one man ever fell with such a weight of horror and emazement upon a whole nation as did that by one sense the people were completely prostrated by it. There was a generous apprecia tion of the homely, genial, large natured qualities of Mr. Lincoln throughout the country, and those who considered thoughtfully his charac ter and position, and the weight of care endured The moving of the funeral cortege, in the for the country with such a gentle patt nee and than personal affection and sympathy. Intensified in its effect by this fact Mr. Lincoln's death overwhelmed the people more, perhaps, than any other man's death ever will. And yet, as the Secretary justly phrases it. the wheels of the governmen were not stopped for a moment by this event. Our country-our government-our cause-do not depend upon the life of any one man. Such is the simple but grand lesson that the event emphasizes so terribly. Assassination, accepted in Europe as the "qualification" of governments, does not qualify ours. Assassination, that in the Old World changes dynasties and systems with such facility that the murderer's lagger has in reality the power ascribed by fable to the will or wand of Merlin, has, in the New World, only the power to take the life of a man. He may be the best beloved man of a nation, and so the blow may startle the people terribly; but even then it will not stagger the government. Here is a point in which a free government certainly has no equal.

Not only does the murder of Mr. Lincoln no top the wheels of the government or stagger the nation in its purposes, but it will certainly stimulate the nation to more vigorous puroses. Sumter and the Stars and Stripes that waved above it were fired upon, and the nation rose as one man; for every one felt how deeply and how really that flag was the type of the nation, and that a blow aimed at that was aimed at the country, and at all that every one held dear. Four years of the flercest conceivable war has made the South pay terribly for that blow, and have shown to what an exten the nation will assert its dignity and vindicate ts honor. But now the rebellion, actuated still by the same spirit, has aimed at the nation an ven more gruel blow. Then it struck only at ur emblem, but now it has stricken down the en man and true representative of the peo ole. It has stricken down the man set up by he people, in whom was concentrated the dignity of the people and their will and their love. It has made the second assault upon the na ion's life, striking the people in the person of heir representative man. And just as Sumte ated the nation to a war that it would have chosen to avoid, so this second assault must and will stimulate it to go on against the ebellion until it has exterminated the very pirit in which their damnable atrocities origi-

THE POETRY OF THE HOUR.—The calamity shich has befallen the nation in the death o the President has developed an amount of spontaneous feeling which has manifested itself ment which it has evoked. We have received large number of poems-and many of them of a really high order of merit—on the subject of the President's death, and no doubt other journals have been similarly favored; but, of course with the immense pressure of news claiming our space it is impossible to publish them.

GOOD FEELING OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS. The British residents of this city held a meeting resterday on the subject of the late national alamity, at which a most proper and com nendable feeling was exhibited. The action of those gentlemen, as well as that of the authorities and people of the British provinces, on this lamentable occasion will do much owards softening the acerbity of feeling etween this country and England and her American dependencies which had grown up of late under previously existing circumstances.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO MR LINCOLN.-We nave received a voluntary contribution from one of our citizens for the purpose of inaugurating a fund for a monument to the late amented President, which we have not acknowledged in any other form than in these brief lines. It occurs to us that a movement of this kind is a little premature at the present moment; for there is no doubt that a grand national monument, in the erection of which the whole country will participate, will be raised at the appropriate time, and in an appropriate manner.

FUGITIVE TRAITORS AND THE RIO GRANDE .-Terms have been accorded by the proper authorities in good faith to many rebel soldiers who are now in our hands or paroled as pri soners of war. Many more will doubtless be in the same position soon; and lo these military delinquents fairly taken in battle, or surrendered in good faith, it would be un-unjust and impolitic not to extend the amnesty contemplated by Mr. Lincoln. But the political leaders of the rebellion must be hunted down to the last man. Pity towards them is cruelty towards the country. Extermination is the only policy that is just or safe. Davis, his Cabinet, the rebel Congress and Senate, all civil officers, all officers of State governments and the editors and other political aspirants, who "fired the Southern beart" and inflamed the people to their rash treason, must be pursued relentlessly. It is State rights they opposed the war, clamored nonsense to suppose that we can trust any one against centralization, denounced President Lincoln as a despot, and invoked the dagger of who began their crimes with perjury. They brutus. Their invocations were not unanhave been from the start, and will be till they have "felt the halter draw." They have organand Forrest, in the heart of Alabama, broken rights had already proved to be secession and ized all the evil, and forced the farmers to pay

on them, with the added weight of determina tion with which the recent tragic event stimulates the nation.

But now, as the whole military organization of the rebellion breaks up, and there are what weapons-to attempt the life of not soldiers left to make any place in the to escape out of the country. It is impossible (Applause) I speak in accountry of unkind Southern States safe, the traitors are all trying to do so by sea, as we hold all the ports, and it is equally impossible for them to escape to regarding myself as the humble instrument of Canada. Their only chance is to go through Texas and cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. Is it not time that the government adopted the proper measures to close that only door of escape? Mobile is taken, and we have now nsequently a large fleet in the Gulf, without my very urgent necessity for it; but all the maller vessels of that fleet, sent up the Rio Grande, and acting in concert with troops posted at proper points on shore, could perform an exellent service at the present time in the capture of these fugitives. Will not the governaent see to it that no traitor escapes whom i is in any way possible to capture?

Important Speech of President Johnson.

His Policy Towards the Robels Foreshadowed.

Treason is a Crime and Traitors Shall Suffer Its Penalty,

&c., &c.. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865. VISIT OF CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS TO THE PRESIDENT-In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting itizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel venter day afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled a his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Governor Oglesby, accompanied by Senate H. Browning, Hon. D. S. Phillips, General J. T. Farnesworth, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, Genera Rowen Governor Pickering of Oregon: General Juliu Carroll, Major P. Flynn, and a large concourse of citizen repaired to the room of President Johnson, in the Trea ary Building. Governor Oglesby presented the delega and addressed the President as follows:-

Mr. President—I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of the citizens of Illinois, represen you this delegation of the citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together by the mournful events of the past few days to give some feeble expression to the feelings we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful. mon with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the carth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate before we should separate, even in this sad hour, to seek this interview with your Excellency, that, while the bleeding heart is pouring out its mournful anguish over the death of our beloved late President, the idol of our State and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living head of this nation, our deliberate, full and abiding confidence in you as the one who, in these dark hours, must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending and directing its affairs, in the midst of this sadness, through the oppressive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you have heretofore given to the administration the stron and hard freedom, the policy of which wore, do now and shall continue to endorse. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPRECH.

-I have listened with profound emotion e kind words you have addressed to me. The visit uragement, I had not ant the midst of the saddening circum us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still respond. In an hour like this, of deepest sorrow, were t possible to embody in words. possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most reactly appropriate to your kind assu-ances of confidence, would be to receive them a silence. (Sensation) The throbbings of may

heart, since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words; and oppressed as I am with

he new and great responsibility which has devolved

ipon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty

nd to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people o pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like nyself, who has never claimed much, but who has it is rue, received from a generous people many marks and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people my-self, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an diate answer in my own. By many men in formal. To me they are real. Your words of county nance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly-(applause)-if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affile tion. In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we In the midst of the American people, where ever citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we to source whence the assussin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, most diabolical assas sination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary in-dividual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its course through successive steps, without my enumer ating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our wees. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this flendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law known for crime; none wi eay that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be aught-if they do not already feel-that treason is a crime, and must be punished-(applause) that the gov strong, not only to protect, but to punish. (Applause,) When we turn to the criminal code, and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find areon laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty. We find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes-treason. (Applause.) With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished (Applause.) I make this allusion not to excite the already exaspersted feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide

p.mo://y. (Applause.) at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traiter, shall we allow men-I care not by (Applause.) I speak in no spirit of unkindsess. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of rican people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. totter or revengeful feetings towards any. In go terms, I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexib ciples of justice. (Applause.) When the question calmly, judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive is to yield to this impoles. But we must not forg Applause.) In the exercise of mersy there sh ieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feel-Applause.) In regard to my future course I will now newhat actively with public affairs, and to the history heretofore and will guide me hereafter. nd elevation of the great mass of mankind. pinions as to the nature of popular government oo late in life for me to change them. I believe that ent. (Applause.) This struggle of the people against he most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has devernment is the strongest national def risdom can devise. (Applause.) So long as each man feels that the interests of the government are his reclate the theory of our government and love liberty, ime ever comes when the people shall fail, the nest will fail and we shall crose to be one of the nations its existence through the maintain tudes of nearly a century, it may itself against all foes and number treason. (Applause.) In the dealings of an inscrute past life-especially my course during the present ne to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my which have guided me through life. I have

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Directly after the Illinoisans had retired the Pre on of justice mercy would follow the su-

he might full he would promise that take to perform the grave and res him with all the zeal of an Christian Commission. He always had an able upon the principles of human rights. This nation's mis-sion is not yet completed. It is in our hands. When we look at the country's condition it gives a complete contradiction to the assumption of our enemies. In the midst of treason and rebellion we find that we will triumph at last. Although we have had a civil war which has covered the land with gloom, and while the entire country was rejoicing over the triumph of the strag-gle, there has been an assasination the most atrocious and diabolical the world has ever witnessed. While the nation was jubilant the Chief Magistrate was stricken down like a star from its sphere. An interreguum, a histus, was created in the government. In France, for instance, under similar circumstances, there would have been scenes of anarchy. But not so here, where the developed the great truth that it is strong enough to preserve its existence while suppressing all public disorders within our widely extended limits. Government is made for the people, and not the people for the government. He was not sectarian; he claimed a charity coextensive with the human family. He believed, in the language of another, that religion is an arch of promise, spanning humanity, with its ends resting on the horizon. Religion is seen in its acts more than its profession, and good deeds never fail to receive recognition. He then repeated his sentiments regarding his future political ourse, similar to those addressed to the Illinois delegation, saying the time had come when intelligent men like those before him should exert their moral influence n erecting a standard by which everybody should be taught to believe that treason is the highest crime known to the law, and that the perpetrator should be visited with the punishment which he deserves.

The sentiments met the hearty responses of "Amen." The gentlemen were then severally introduced to the resident, and all expressed themselves highly gratified with the interview.
MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant is to leave here on Friday for Burling on, N. J. He will probably go next week to Richmond. which he has not yet visited. The President and Cabine are anxious be should remain as much as possible in Vashington, in order that they may have his advice in Cabinet meetings at this important crisis of natio

Colonel Browning, of this city, who for the last four or five years has been the confidential accretary of Prest dent Johnson, is still acting as his private secretary. Hon. Preston King, of New York, is perhaps the more intimate friend and adviser of the President at the present time, and is one of his old Senatorial friends. RETURN OF GENERAL TOWNSEND AND PARTY PROM

General E. D. Townsond, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States; James G. Nicolay, late private secretary to President Lincola, and others, returned from Fort Sumter to day. The first intelligence they om Fort Sumter to day. The first intelligence they re ceived of the assassination of the President was reported to them at Hampton Roads. It appeared so utterly incredible, however, but they placed little con-odence in it until it was condrained on their arrival as Fortress Monroe. Mr. Nicolay, like Major Hay, s'ag gered under this heavy blow. His very intimate rela tions with Mr. Lincoln during the last four years had resuited in a strong personal attachment, and the loss t him is that of his best friend.

THE NEW CHARGE D'APPAIRES OF PERU. Senor Don Jose Antonio Garcia yesterday presented his credentials to the Acting Secretary of State and was receiveds a the Charge d'Affaires of the republic of Per-